KLAWOCK, ALASKA

1887 A government teacher, Rev. L. W. Currie, held services and erected a school and residence in one. (For history up to 1901 see H.M.M. Vol. 18, p.243)

1888 Following death of Mr. Currie, Board of Home Missions purchased for $1,200 schoolhouse erected by him, and will use it for religious services. Plain frame schoolhouse with three rooms for residence of government teacher (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, July 1888, Jan. 8, 1892).
Mr. H. C. Wilson (1888-90) (Pamphlet "Facts About Alaska")

1896 Station still closed for want of funds. Miss A. Kelsey of Wrangell taught school here for three months in the summer. Mr. Gould of Jackson occasionally held services.

1899 William Benson, native, educated in out Sitka school visited the Island on business and finding the people destitute of the gospel undertook to teach them, using Salvation Army methods.

1900 Two New Jersey women pay for missionary.
Edward Marsden visits island and reports to Board of people's great desire for a permanent missionary (Typed letter "Saxman and Klawock")

1901 Native graduates of Sitka school held services resulting in complete revolution of morals.
Work in charge of Robert Lee, educated at Sitka, who is serving without compensation (H.M.M. Vol. 15, p. 181)
Rev. David Waggoner (1901-28) and wife reopen mission (H.M.M. Vol. 17, p.176)
Dr. S. Hall Young visits this mission and reports fully to Dr. Jackson. Is enthusiastic concerning new missionaries, also outspoken as to moral conditions (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, Jan. 21, 1901)

Mission Station

1905 Services for four years have been held in public school building, not sufficient seating for a large congregation.

1906 Church built (H.M.M. Vol. 19, p. 174; Leaflet, "Map Talk", by G. F. McAfee)

1910 Fine summary of work (H.M.M. Vol. 25, p. 193). The Sitka school has furnished this church four interpreters and one deacon.

1912 Salary no longer paid by Woman's Board. (See 1912 in Foreword)

ALASKAN (Hydah and Henegah Tribes)

1918 All medical work in this village entrusted to the Woman's Board by Bureau of Education. Esther Gibson, formerly at our Sitka Hospital, our representative in new medical work; 81 patients during one month - strenuous work (H.M.M. Vol. 33, p.92; Vol. 32, p. 276)

1920 Miss Gibson retires. Extracts from her diary show type of work (H.M.M.Vol.34, p. 253)

1928 Mr. Waggoner becomes Sunday School missionary ministering to camps and native villages by means of the mission boats, the "A.L. Lindsley" and "Princeton". Andrew Wannamaker, minister.

1902 Samuel Davis (1902-06) native missionary, who had been interpreter at Jackson, opened this mission, under supervision of Rev. D. R. Montgomery at Jackson. History of work (H.M.M. Vol. 18, p. 246)

1905 Mrs. J. V. McCullough arrived as first English white teacher.

1907 Great progress in living (H.M.M. Vol. 22, p. 183); a church and town hall built.

1909 John Brown, native (1909-12)

1912 Salary of worker no longer paid by Woman's Board (See 1912 in Foreword)

1882 Effort made to establish a mission, during a number of years. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Dr. S. Hall Young, and Mr. Willard visited the place and finally sent Louis Paul and Tillie Paul (1882-83) (See Graduate File) pupils of Wrangell school, to teach and do missionary work.
A log house was built by Louis Paul and mission struggled for existence (H.M.M. Vol. 18, p. 242; booklet "Facts about Alaska", by Sheldon Jackson) but these missionaries were soon removed to Tongas. The people who were converted were received into the church at Haines.

1898 Village of 600 natives. Delegation makes plea for establishment of a mission.

1900 Work begun by Methodists.

1901 Dr. Jackson visited this Methodist mission and found Mr. Sellen, the young missionary, bravely struggling against odds (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, Nov. 28, 1901)

1902 Work transferred by Methodists to Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. Woman's Board pays salary of mission. Fred R. Falconer(1902-11), later pastor at Ketchikan, and wife. Fine estimate on prospects of young couple as missionaries (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, Nov. 9, 1901; pamphlet, "Facts about Alaska"; H.M.M. Vol. 17, p. 120)

1903 New church and manse erected, natives doing much of the work (Leaflet, "Good News from Alaska")
Chilcat George is a prominent convert.

1912 Development of people is encouraging (H.M.M. Vol. 25, p. 185)
Salary of minister no longer paid by Women's Board (See 1912 in Foreword)

SAXMAN, ALASKA

1886 These two tribes, having for several years asked for a missionary but neither being large enough to justify a mission, were told that if they would combine, settling in one place, their request would be granted. Mrs. S. A. Saxman, government teacher at Tongas (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, Mar. 31, 1886; "Hall Young of Alaska", p. 307) Louis Paul, native missionary there and a Mr. Edgar, set out to find a suitable location and were lost in storm at sea. For a time the establishment of a mission was dropped (H.M.M. Vol. 1, p. 105; also, manuscript by Mrs. McFarland)
Mrs. Saxman adopted Mrs. Paul's four year old son, Samuel Kendall Paul ("The North Star", Vol. 2, Jan.; Vol. 3, p. 123)

1894 The two tribes again became clamorous for a mission.

1895 Dr. Sheldon Jackson held a conference with the natives and agreements were entered into concerning the new town (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, 1896)
James Young placed in charge.

1896 Station established, 100 miles south of Wrangell, named Saxman, in memory of government teacher who lost his life on journey to select spot for such a village (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, Oct. 28, 1896; also, "Sheldon Jackson", by Stewart, p. 417)
People moved here from other places, the plan being to make this town on the order of Metlakahtla, the natives signing an agreement to give up certain practices and use of liquor (H.M.M. Vol. 10, p. 107)
A government school; minister and wife to be supplied by Board.
One square mile of land surveyed and recorded at Sitka for Presby. Bd.of H.M. (Letter from J. W. Young)

Mission Station

1898 Edward Marsden (1898-1912) first ordained Alaskan minister; educated at Sheldon Jackson School and in States (See "Edward Marsden" in Graduate File)

1901 Prayer meetings every night in homes of people.
Outbreak of smallpox, 74 cases. Edward Marsden busy day and night.
Property, 640 acres (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, Mar. 23, 1901

1903 Mr. Marsden took 33 girls and boys to Carlisle Indian School, Pennsylvania (H.M.M. Vol. 18, p. 24)
Mr. Marsden has a small steam launch named "Marietta" after his Alma Mater, in which he visits native villages and mining camps.

ALASKAN (Port Tongas and Cape Fox Tribes)

1905 Mr. Marsten has made many trips through the islands visiting isolated villages with good results; his assistant, a doctor, doing medical work.

1912 Mr. Marsden transferred to Metlakahtla (Clipping from "The Continent", "Moving on at Metlakahtla")
Salaries of ministers no longer paid by Woman's Board See 1912 in Alaska Foreword)

1919 No missionary sent here since 1912.
Rev. F. R. Falconer now arrives, services of Presbyterian Church revived and town is soon transformed from evil ways to which natives had fallen (Leaflet, "Saxman Reclaimed")

1920 The town is inhabitated only 3 months of the year.
During winter the 125 people have repaired church and homes and are progressing generally.

1929 Rev. Geo. McKay.

SHAKAN, ALASKA

1906 An event of the summer was the organization of an active church at this point with 20 members. Among the elders 4 were former Sitka pupils. Church in charge of Wm. Benson (1906-12) native (See "Graduate" file) but under general pastoral care of Mr. Waggoner, nearest Presbyterian minister, fifty miles away.

1912 See foreword of Alaskan field, "Salary of worker no longer paid by Woman's Board.

Mission Station

ALASKAN

SITKA, ALASKA
SHELDON JACKSON SCHOOL
(Earlier known as Sheldon Jackson Institute then for years as Sitka Industrial Train-ing School)

Boarding School

ALASKAN (All tribes)

1878 Rev. John G. Brady (1878-79) sent to Sitka as first commissioned minister of Presbyterian Church to Alaska, later Governor for three terms (1897-1906) (See 1879 in Foreword). Dr. Jackson secured this appointment. When a boy, Brady was rescued from New York clums - a thrilling story (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, Nov. 25, 1904)
Fannie E. Kellogg opened mission day school April 17 ("Among the Alaskans" by J. McN.Wright, p. 166; "Hall Young of Alaska" p. 78); in December married S. Hall Young and went to Wrangell. School broken up. (Alaska, by Sheldon Jackson, pp.202,215)

1879 Alonzo Eugene Austin (1879-98) and wife arrived. Served as chaplain and later supt. (H.M.M. Vol.29, pp.121,188; Vol.34, p.262) Wom.Exe.Com. interviews Miss Austin (Minutes, Wom.Ex.Com.1879, pp.71,75) "Life in Alaska" by Mrs. Willard)

1880 Mission day school reopened April 5, in abandoned Government Guard House by Olinda A. Austin, first teacher commissioned by Woman's Executive Committee for Sitka; 103 children (H.M.M.Vol.29,p.188; pamphlet, "Facts about Alaska"; "Conversations on Home Missions")
The Lord's Prayer was the first lesson taught ("Rocky Mountain Presbyterian", Vol.9, p.100)
Miss Austin had substantial aid from naval officers (Letters of Sheldon Jackson; See in Foreword, 1879)
School moved to old hospital building ("Rocky Mountain Presbyterian", Vol. 9, p.131; Vol.10,p.409; See in Foreword, "1879 Captain Glass") A few boys begged to live at school, promising to provide food and bedding. Thus began the industrial home with 7 boys. Called "Sheldon Jackson Institute. (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, his first report to Government, 1885) ("Alaska" by Sheldon Jackson, p.387; "Life in Alaska" by Willard; "Among the Alaskans" by J. McN.Wright, pp.180-197; "North Star", Vol.5, No.12)
Mr. Austin appointed supt. of Sitka Mission and Mrs. Austin, matron.
One of first boys was Frederick Moore who ran away to enter this school. After education in the States he became a missionary (Leaflet, "Frederick L. Moore")

1881 Three teachers; boys' boarding department - five scholarships (Account by Dr. Jackson. Minutes, Wom.Ex.Com. 1881,p.274)
Children rescused from slavery ("Presby. Home Missionary", Vol.10,pp.378, 408)

1882 Girls' department added. Old Russian log hospital building burned and temporary use made of abandoned government stable.
School building erected, "Austin Hall", 100 x 50 feet, for 100 boys and girls, under direction of Dr. Sheldon Jackson from second-hand material (H.M.M. Vol.23, p.192) on desirable land donated by John G. Brady outside the village ("Sheldon Jackson" by Stewart, p.337; pamphlet, "Facts about Alaska", by Jackson)
Dr. Jackson had 640 acres surveyed and recorded at Sitka in accordance with organic act of Congress that 640 acres be reserved for each mission station among Indians (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, November, 1900, also Dept. of State letter; H.M.M. Vol.29,p.190; "The Verstovian", April 1923; "Facts about Alaska" by Sheldon Jackson)
Mr. Austin, formerly a lay worker, now ordained minister by new Presbytery of Alaska ("Life in Alaska" p.,247; "Presby.Home Missionary", Vol.11,p.285)

1884 Made a "contract school" with U.S.Government and facilities for industrial training increased (Presbyterian Home Missionary," Vol.15, p.101)

1884 Girls transferred from Ft. Wrangell home to Sitka, and a second home built here, Dr. Jackson raising $10,000 for its erection.
Mrs. McFarland, 1884-88) in charge of girls, Mr. Austin in charge of boys. Now called Sitka Industrial Training School, industrial training being an ideal of Mr. and Mrs. Austin.
Dr. Jackson took charge of the school at this time for one year and organized Presbyterian Church with 50 members ("Sheldon Jackson" by Stewart, p.342)

1885 William A. Kelly, supt. (1885-91);(1896-1904) (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, June 17, 1895) Dr. Jackson had much difficulty in securing a schoolroom (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, July 1895).
Trouble about a right of road into woods which passes through school property and other property matters, due to unscrupulous U.S.District Attorney (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, May 15, 1885; June 16, 1885; pamphlet, "Difficulties at Sitka, Alaska in 1885").
Through hostility of a drunken U.S. officer, 47 out of 100 children were withdrawn from the school and many girls sold to lives of degradation.
Case after case of rescued children, show make-up of enrollment (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, June 16, 1995)
Slaves are bought and sold by natives, witches tortured to death, native girls outraged, intoxicants sold in violation of law, but U.S.District Attorney deemed it more important "to go for the missionaries".
Government pays part of cost of school maintenance and is appealed to for protective law. ("Hall Young of Alaska, " pp.275,279; "Presby.Home Missionary", Vol. 12, p.140; Vol. 15, p.11)

1886 Mr. Austin investigates a case of witchcraft (H.M.M.Vol.1,p.15; Letters of Sheldon Jackson, "Pioneer Education in Alaska", 1899)
Steam laundry, girls' hospital, and three model cottages built by Dr. Jackson with funds raised by him.
Model cottages erected for occupancy of newly married former pupils. Plan for village being drawn by Mr. Eugene Willard (See in Juneau reference file "History of Juneau Mission" by Mrs. Willard) Money for building advanced by individuals interested by Sheldon Jackson, the young native men repaying in installments. Called "Westminster addition" (See declaration; Letters of Sheldon Jackson, 1892, and Nov.24, 1893; "The American Indian and the New Trail" by Moffett, p.258)
Dr. Jackson persistently appealed to the Board for such things as would properly maintain the work. He now urges new uniforms (Letters of Sheldon Jackson May 31, 1886).

1887 Dr. Jackson organized Alaskan Society of Natural History and Ethnology, under the laws of Oregon (See Constitution) Typed page, "Sheldon Jackson Museum")
Five girls sent to States and educated at Northfield, Mass.; disappointing experiment (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, April 1, May 4, 1896; Feb.19,1892; April 25, 1892; November 21, 1892; Mar.24, 1897)
Three more model cottages built.
Wood carving dept. founded by Edwin Hale Abbott of Milwaukee.
Elliott F. Shepard Industrial Building completed (containing carpenter shop, printing office, and boot and shoe shop). Erected by Mrs. Shepard in memory of her husband, editor of N.Y.Evening Post. Mrs. Shepard, nee Vanderbuilt, gave largely for years to Alaskan missions (See many letters of Sheldon Jackson)
Hospital also built (See 1911). This school, with its large and commodious buildings and staff of 13, is best equipped in territory. Sunday uniforms granted girls (Minutes, Wom.Ex.Com. 1887, p.112)

1888 Fine spiritual advance (H.M.M.Vol.3, p.104)

1888 Edward Marsden re-entered school, making preparations for college ("Studies for Young People of Otsego and St. Lawrence Presbyteries")
115 boys and girls now in school.
Two more model cottages erected by boys under supervision of Dr. Jackson. For five of cottages funds were advanced by Wom. Natl.Ind.Assoc. Boys repaid in installments and took long leases (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, 1886¢ Jan. 13 and April 14, 1891; April 23, 1891; Feb. 25, 1892)
Tillie Paul, native, on staff (1888-1907) (See "Graduate File")
Frame museum building erected for Alaskan Soc. of History and Ethnology ("The North Star", Vol. 3, pp. 103; 142; Vol.4, p.169)
Contract for new schoolhouse building for $1,400.
Mrs. McFarland transferred to Jackson.

1889 On staff Mrs. John H. DeVore (1889-92)

1890 Fannie Willard (1890-93; 1899-03) after four years in States, joins teaching force as commissioned worker, the first former pupil to do so.
Edward Marsden, a pupil ("The North Star", Vol.3, p.110; See Graduate File)
Church built.
Government subsidy aided in school maintenance for several years (Sample contract).
Industrial work includes shoe making, coopering, blacksmithing, carpentry ("North Star", Vol.3, p.147)

1891 Mr. Kelly resigned to be U.S.Supt. of Schools for Southern Alaska (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, April 29, 1891)
Alfred Docking, supt., formerly prin. at Spencer Academy among Choctaws.
Mr. Docking ran school paper, "North Star", Sheldon Jackson promising to meet any deficit (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, October 26, 1891; See volume of "North Star" in Board Library)
Native church under Mr. Austin, who after a few months takes Mr. Docking's place as prin. (1891-93), Mr. Austin, in his long service, has built up a native church of 341 communicants.
Two hospitals, one for boys and one for girls.
Henry Phillips, first native Alaskan to learn type-setting, is at school in States (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, April 22, 1891)

1892 Cooper shop built; foundation timbers hewn and shingles made by boys (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, Jan. 1892)
George J. Beck (1892-1911) instructor in carpentry, a very valuable worker (See 1902)

1893 Girls' home, a large plain building, containing classrooms, dining-room, and dormitories; boys' home, shops, two small hospital in buildings, museum, model cottages, new native church, comprises plant (H.M.M.Vol.7,p.106)
Enrollment, 250; two-thirds of number, boys; 12 on staff.

1894 New Home (remodeled building) for Mr. and Mrs. Austin to be called "Harris Cottage" according to stipulation of gift. For details of work (H.M.M.Vol.8,p. 201)
U.P.Shull, supt. (1894-96)

1895 Staff of 16, most of them well known in our missionary records (H.M.M.Vol.9,p.105) Retrenchment required sending 50 pupils to their homes (Group picture of workers at this time, H.M.M. Vol.10,p.175)
New museum building of cement erected by Dr. Sheldon Jackson at his own expense. He brought a man from New York to have charge of erecting this first fireproof building in Alaska (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, Apr.1893)(Typed page, "Sheldon Jackson Museum") Contains largest collection of Alaskan curiosities in existence

1895 (typewritten page, "Sheldon Jackson Museum"). Building was accepted in trust by the Board (See correspondence in file "Sheldon Jackson Museum). In 1919 question raised about turning it over to Alaskan Government. Decision against this (Valuable letter from Esslie Jackson)

1896 Dr. Jackson turned over to Board of Church Erection land and small chapel (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, Apl.24, 1896)
Native church now numbers over 600 communicants. Messrs. Shull, Austin and Wilbur continue to issue small monthly paper, "The North Star".
W.A.Kelly, supt. for second time.

1898 Mr. and Mrs. Austin left for States to spend declining years. Always loved by natives as "Father Austin".
Anna M. Sheets (1898-1912) and Fannie Willard who left here in 1893, now transferred from Haines (Account by F. Willard, native, H.M.M.Vol.13,p.178)

1899 Rev. M.D.McClelland (1899-1901) succeeded Mr. Austin, minister of church.
All mission training school work in Alaska now concentrated here.

1900 Dr. Sheldon Jackson had Eskimos, then at Sitka, label, also repair in their own way, articles at Museum (Letters from Sheldon Jackson, Mar.13,1900; Picture of first museum building in file)
Dr. Jackson urges more attention to domestic training for girls, thus far very inadequate (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, Nov.6, 1900)
Chief Kahtlian, formerlly full of vengeance, now a true convert (Leaflet, "Kahtlian")

1901 Carpenter shop, boat building shop under management of competent mechanics; shoe shop where are manufactured all shoes worn in school, under care of native who learned trade in school; sewing classes, cooking classes, science kitchen, hospital widely known (See hospital card)
Mr. Beck and Mrs. Paul doing strong religious work among natives. "Christian League", organized by them, numbers 60 pledged against liquor, dancing, heathen customs (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, Dec. 14, 1901)

1902 Rev. W. S. Bannerman (1901-06), pastor of both American and native church. Govt. for a number of years had paid salaries of 4 teachers. This now ceases. The school has been and still is a "City of Refuge" (Pamphlet, "Facts about Alaska" by Sheldon Jackson) Mrs. M. F. Schulmect (1902-10) on staff; 124 pupils.
G. J. Beck, acting supt. (Oct.1904-June, 1905; Asst. Supt. until 1911; See 1892)

1904 Prof. Kelly leaves after 19 years of faithful service as supt.
Question of insuring museum arose. Collection is valuable. Alaskan Society of Natural History and Ethnology, of which majority of trustees are required to be Presbyterians, hold collection for general public (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, Jan.22, 1904). Gift of totem for museum accepted by Dr. Jackson (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, July 13, 1903)

1905 W. G. Beattie, supt. (1905-11)

1906 Ground on school premises, made tillable some years ago, produces 6½ tons potatoes. Boat building under instruction of Mr. Beck and other practical work with boats. (H.M.M. VOL.19, p.178)
Four totem poles, given by San Hat, set up on site of old Russian Fort (Letter from Lucile Owen in file)

1907 Rev. J. K. Stage, pastor of church.

1908 Buildings in need of repair, very old. (Minutes, Wom.Bd.Sept.27,1910)
Boys in carpentry shop build a seven-room cottage to be occupied by supt. and family. Appreciation of school by natives (H.M.M. Vol.23, p.193)
Enrollment, 115; from 6 to 21 years of age (H.M.M. Vol.23, p.194)

1909 Mr. Beattie visits headquarters and reports on work (Minutes, Wom.Bd.Apl.13, 1909)

1910 Talk by Edward Marsden, former pupil, about school (H.M.M.Vol.24, p.206)
School closed during erection of new buildings (1910-11)
Boys digging foundation in preparation for new power and light plant (H.M.M. Vol. 24, 232)
By action of Woman's Board at annual meeting, name of school changed to Sheldon Jackson School (Minutes, Wom.Bd. Nov.9, 1909) "in grateful appreciation of the man who more than any other shaped the organization and early history of the Woman's Board and also was a great missionary pathfinder." ("Sheldon Jackson" by Stewart, p.385; "The American Indian on the New Trail" by Moffett, p.194; (H.M.M.Vol.29, 199)
Result of school training shown in Cook family (H.M.M.Vol.24, p.187; Vol.27,p. 185). Wenty-one former pupils now religious leaders (H.M.M. Vol.25, p.193)

1911 Six new buildings (H.M.M.Vol.25, p.186; Vol.29,p.222) arranged in semi-circle facing Pacific Ocean; four dormitories, commodious school building, large industrial building. Other buildings: Sheldon Jackson Museum, steam plant and laundry, four cottages, small print shop (Typewritten letter Nov.1912 from Edna Findley)
New buildings are: Caroline Stevenson Memorial (small girls' dormitory); named for Mrs. Stevenson, for many years president of California Synodical Society; North Pacific Board Building (large girls' dormitory); Administration Building, given by Mrs. Richard H. Allen, member of Woman's Board, in memory of her husband; Home Mission Monthly Building (large boys' dormitory) financed by special fund created by enlarged subscription list (Leaflet,"Sheldont Jackson School"; Minutes, Wom. Bd. Apl. 20, 1909); "Thomas Fraser Memorial Building" (small boys' dormitory), a name notable in H.M.history on Pacific Coast where Dr. Fraser (father of Julia Fraser, former secretary of Woman's Board and pres. of California Synodical Society) organized nearly 100 churches and watched over their growth (Minutes, Wom.Bd.Oct.5,1909); Elliott F. Shepard Industrial Building (See 1887)
Twenty-one former pupils now religious leaders (H.M.M.Vol.25, p.193)

1912 E.C.Bridgham (1911-14) supt. H.M.M.Vol.26,p.185) Herbert Fenn (1911-15) and Jeannette Dingman (1911-15) on staff. Work among mechanical and industrial lines (H.M.M.Vol.27,p.186; illustrated leaflet, "Sheldon Jackson School", 1912)

1913 Old cottage back of Large Girls' Building transformed by domestic art and science girls into model home (H.M.M.Vol.28, p.184)
Plan to return to indenture of pupils for a term of years (H.M.M.Vol.27,p.188)

1914 Departments of mechanical and electrical engineering, machine shop, wood and metal work in good condition (H.M.M.Vol.28, p.184)
Charles L. Johns, supt. (1914-17) formerly principal at Wasatch Academy, Utah.
Lottie E. Stevenson, prin. (1914-1941)
"The Verstovian" is published as successor of "The Thlinget", the school paper discontinued a few years earlier. Hydro-electric plant installed to furnish power, lights, and supplementary heat (Dismantled July, 1929)
Nancy Craig Cottage built (Picture, H.M.M.Vol.30, p.191); named for donor.
Permission granted Sitka Water and Light Company to lay pipe on school property (Minutes, Wom.Bd., Dec.22, 1914)
Cottage Settlement no longer a "model" (Typed manuscript, "Report of W.B.Adams)

1915 Sheldon Jackson Museum a notable feature of campus, with rare native display (H.M.M.Vol.29, p.191)

1916 Departmental work: Bible, domestic art, domestic science, music, carpentry, mechanical and electrical work (H.M.M.Vol.30, p.192; Vol.31,p.192)
Graduating class largest in history, 15 (Picture H.M.M.Vol.21,p.193)

1917 Board granted permission to Alaska Road Commission to Build road and bridge over Indian River on missi n property (Minutes, Wom.Bd. Oct. 9, 1917)
Mr. Albert Lady, acting Supt. 1917-19.

1919 Herbert A. McKean, supt.(1919-21) (H.M.M.Vol.33, p.155)
Lottie Hapgood Practice Cottage built, named for one who contributed largely for its erection.

1921 Florence Stephenson, principal emeritus of Asheville Home School, visits Sitka to give course in Social Hygiene (H.M.M.Vol.35, p.247)
Rev. James H. Condit, D.D. supt. (1921-1931) (H.M.M.Vol.36, p.39), formerly at Juneau and Fairbanks and for 8 years General Missionary.
First class to graduate from high school.

1922 New Agreement as to deeds for lands occupied by model cottages (Minutes, Wom.Bd. Sept.26,1922)
New church built for white congregation on ground belonging to mission. Deed to same made to congregation ("North Star", Vol.5, No.10)

1923 Results shown in lives of former pupils (H.M.M.Vol.37, p. 273)
Visit of President Harding and Mrs. Harding and Congressional party an event. Attended native church last Sunday before death; pew marked by commemorative tablet (H.M.M.Vol.37, pp.,279; Vol.38, p.11)
An Alaskan excursion, under guidance of a representative of Home Board, conducted for first time, 121 people, chiefly Presbyterians, visiting this school and other work of church (H.M.M.Vol.37, p.280)

1924 Jessie Weir, 1924-27) a Thlinget and member of first graduating high school class, in charge of department of domestic art, after two years on a Board scholarship (An. Rep. Bd.Natl. Miss. 1925, p.230; (See Graduate File)
Former pupil, Laura Tokeanochi, enters Bible Institute of Los Angeles for training in practical Christian work made possible by a scholarship received from Board of Natl. Missions.
Community service splendidly developed as part of work at Sheldon Jackson School: Red Cross course for village women, visitation by nurse in village, Bible class for adult natives, cooperation in public entertainments, etc. (Wom. and Miss. Vol.2, p.263)
New Infirmary (See hospital card)
Ada F. Pears Cottage erected by Pittsburgh Presbyterial Society to be occupied by one of the married workers. Mrs. Pears has long been an outstanding figure in missions in Pittsburgh.
Both native and American Presbyterian congregations with consecrated leadership on part of pastors and lay workers and remarkable sense of Christian gratitude for blessings church has wrought.
Edna R. Voss visits Alaska and is greatly impressed with popularity of this school among natives and whites (Wom. and Miss. Vol.3, p.251)

1927 Much needed new heating plant installed by means of Porter legacy of $15,000. As a part of the $500,000 anniversary fund being raised by Board of Natl.Miss. $25,000 is asked to establish a training school for religious workers in connection with Sheldon Jackson School, a home for 12 students and prin. (Wom. and Miss. Vol. 4, p.260)

1927 Middletown, N.Y. woman's organization has maintained a scholarship here and previously at Wrangell and Juneau for nearly fifty years (See Wrangell, 1879) Well equipped Practice Cottage for use of Home Economic Department, built to replace similar building destroyed by fire the previous year.

1929 Staff of 23 under Dr. Condit.
Sage Memorial Building, being erected to take the place of Elliott F. Shepard Industrial Building which was torn down in April ("The Verstovian", May 1929); to have full modern equipment for courses in wood working, machine shop practice and projects, print shop, shoe shop, mechanical drawing and drafting. Building also houses new hydro-electric installation. New unit changes from D.C. to A.C. Capacity increased 70% with verticle turbine and generator - same amount of water. Cost, combined project: $64,500. Dedicated May 22, 1930 (W. and M. Vol.VII. #6, p.219).

1930 Old museum building which had been used as print shop since erection of new museum was torn down as print shop will be housed in new industrial building.

Fourth Grade dropped owing to improvement in standards in elementary schools of Bureau of Education.

Practice Cottage enlarged at cost of $2000. to provide more adequate accommodation for all departments of household arts.

"A25% increase in high school enrollment in ten years." (Annual Report 1931)

Student Council organized.

Commercial course introduced in high school.

A student club/program introduced in high school during the year - met with great success. (W. & M. Vol.VII #7, p.267).

School cooperating with Presbytery of Southeastern Alaska in training two native young men for the ministry. (A.R. 1931)

1931 At the meeting of Alaska Native Brotherhood three graduates of Sheldon Jackson elected officers, being considered better qualified to handle business matters. This is noteworthy since it has always been the custom for the oldest men to hold the official positions. The A.N.B. expressed appreciation of the School (W. & M. Vol.VIII Aug.1931)

Dr. Condit retired. (W. and M. Vol.VII #10 p.383).

William Leslie Yaw (1931 -) appointed superintendent - formerly assistant to Dr. Condit.

First Aid Club first group of the kind in Alaska to secure official credit.

1932 Farm of Sitka Experimental Station of the United States Department of Agriculture loaned for two years for use as a school agricultural project. Twenty-three school gardens in summer of 1932. (W. and M. VolIX, Sept. 1932)

School assisted in garden project in adjoining native community sponsored by local committee.

School Relief Fund set up as a result of the depression and extension program strengthened by opportunities for more community service by students.

1933 Extension program included a very successful trip by 9 students and boys' director on "The Princeton" to six towns to conduct services, given inspriational talks and explain the aims of the school. (A.R. 1934)

Leaders for the native churches and the A.N.B. and the A.N.S. coming from the school. (A.R. 1934; Also. Wom. & Miss. Vol. X, October, 1933)

1934 Recreation building erected at a cost of approximately $7600, $7145 having been given as the Jubilee Gift of the Woman's Syno. Soc. of Pa. in 1932, and $500. from a legacy of Miss Phramia Miller given by the W.M.S. of the Presbyterian Church of East McKeesport, Pa. Sitka Basketball League organized with three Sheldon Jackson teams, two Alaska Native Brotherhood teams, one team from the territorial high schools and two from other white groups in town. (Annual Report 1935)

School entertained very successful Young People's Summer Conference sponsored by the Presbytery. This was the first ever held in Alaska and enrolled both native and white delegates. (W. and M. Vol. 11, No.7, p. 219.)

Successful trip on the Princeton in the interests of Women's and Young People's work made by Gospel Team of one staff member and two students. 1144 miles travelled, 18 churches in 17 towns visited, 53 talks made to a combined audience of about 4000. (Wom. and Miss. Vol. XII, No. 7, p. 228)

1935 School accredited by the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools.

Sixth grade dropped.

Junior camps of the Alska Native Brotherhood and Alaska Native Sisterhood organized at the school. The Triple S, Student Supply Store, opened to give business training. Entire school, staff and students, cooperating in church building campaign. (Annual Report 1936)

Abandoned sawmill moved to the campus and reconditioned as a student project.

1936 Health program included new Health Club and more emphasis on tuberculosis with special care for group of 12 children who were suspects. Adult education featured in the extension work which included 3 evening classes in cooperation with the Sitka public school and the Territorial Superintendent of Adult Education. (Annual Report, 1937).

1937 School taking a courageious stand in the local community against the growing use of liquor. Trying to make students conscious of probelms of native life in Alaska and to help them find ways of meeting these problems on a Christian basis. Better racial relationships promoted through the third annual young people's conference held on the campus in June and through the School of Missions. (Annual Report 1938)

Seine boat, built of lumber cut in the reconditioned saw mill, the year's major building project. Named the "S.J.S.".

1938 Former kitchen for teachers remodeled into a crafts work room. Students active in local church, composing the choir, teaching in the village week day church school and in the Sunday School, contributing to the Youth Budget of the Church, etc. (Annual Report) High School graduates increasingly active in native leadership: one is a minister and one a lay worker under the Board; 8 are teachers in Government schools; 2 are trained nurses; 10 are in college; 32 are home makers; 2 are clerks; 32 are fishermen; 6 are general laborers. (Annual Report, 1939)

Young People's Conference, bi-racial, again held at school.

1939 Sawmill erected in 1935 as a staff and student project, destroyed by fire. Petitions to rebuild received from local organizations, white and native. Mill has helped raise standards of living in the native community by cutting logs on shares and so making lumber available for repairs, new buildings, etc. Government encouraging organization of villages and of cooperatives under Indian Reorganization act. School preparing students to participate by adding a business course, organizing a credit union in the older boys' dormitory, and putting the student store on a cooperative basis. Evening business class, biracial, for adults in Sitka also organized. (Annual Report 1940)

School cooperated in work of Presbytery by again holding bi-racial young people's conference on the campus and using the "S.J.S." to transport delegates. "S.J.S." also used for missionary trip by local pastor, an elder and 3 staff members to Kake and Angoon. Students participated in Presbytery sponsored anti-liquor contest and carried off 10 prizes. (Annual Report 1940)

1940 Sawmill rebuilt at a cost of approximately $6322, including $1850 for diesel engines. Cost met from the insurance money. Sitka booming because of establishment of Government Naval Air Base. Graduates of the school from various communities are getting good wages; school trying to serve them through the night school, now held 3 nights a week, and through drawing them into wholesome social and church activities.

"S.J.S.". motor boat used widely in the fall for religious extension work, owing to the wrecking of the Princeton. 5000 miles travelled for the Presbytery in addition to two missionary trips by staff members to outlying villages. School also cooperated with the Presbytery in the annual bi-racial young people's summer conference held as usual on the campus. Walter Soboleff, a graduate and the first ordained Indian Presbyterian minister in Alaska, appointed to the native church in Juneau; his wife, formerly Genevieve Ross, is a graduate both of Sheldon Jackson and of the Nurses Training School at Canado. In Sitka Church, which is now becoming bi-racial, a number of recent graduates hold important positions. (Annual Report 1941)

1941 School built the Princeton-Hall, a missionary boat which replaces the Princeton, for the use of the Units of Sunday School Missions and Work in Alaska which financed the cost. Dedicated September 21, 1941.

The Princeton-Hall and the S.J.S. requisitioned by the Navy late in December soon after the declaration of war. Sitka a boom town owing to the Government Defense Program. School facing many new problems. Fully organized to help in local Civilian Defense (Annual Report 1942)

1942 New fishing boat, SJS II, built as a student project during school year 1942-43. Cost of approximately $12,000 covered by Government refund of $8,200. on the S.J.S. $1500 cash on hand earned during 1941 fishing season: $2300 from the Government refund for the Princeton-Hall, this amount being allowed the school toward the labor and lumber supplied for the Princeton-Hall.

One lot of the cottage settlement with the adjacent beach proprerty deeded to the United States Government to enable the National Park Service to beautify and enlarge the entrance to the Sitka National Monument.

Continued cooperation with the army and navy in the sue of the print shop and machine shop, building of small boats, use of gymnasium by army basketball teams, etc. Outlook for natives uncertain after war so school intensigying efforts to develop a Christian leadership. (Annual Report 1943)

1943 Purchased Holler lot in cottage settlement to keep it from falling into undesirable hands for $160 plus taxes since 1941, amount to be secured from balance in American Indian Institute property account.

Approval given to project of raising $60,000 for new Administration Building, to be secured outside the budget from women and young women's organizations; $10,000 of this amount is expected from Honorary Memberships.

On April 17 school celebrated its 65th anniversary, Annual Young People's Conference discontinued by Presbytery for "duration". Sixteen Sheldon Jackson School students joined Church on Good Friday. (Women and Missions, VolXX, No.4-5. p. 104).

New S.J.S.II took Mr. Yaw, Rev. A. B. Keeler, Secretary for Building Aid of the Board, Rev. Hall, Sobeleff, and others on 18 day preaching mission to all of Presbyterian stations in Southeastern Alaska. Reawakening to value of Indian life and culture result of new experiences. A.N.B. Brotherhood Hall in Sitka. Continued services to armed forces. More than 60 graduates in armed services. (Annual Report 1944)

WRANGELL, ALASKA
Originally called Fort Wrangell

1876 Place had been named after Baron Wrangell, Governor of Russian America. (For brief early history, see "Letters of Sheldon Jackson", 1903)
Philip McKay (Clah) a young native, converted by Rev. Thomas Crosby in the Wesleyan Methodist Mission of Canada near Fort Simpson, B.C., started to do mission work here, in an effort to "teach what he knew." (Pamphlet, "Education in Alaska" by Rev. James McMillan, D.D., p. 213; "Sheldon Jackson", by Stewart, p. 290-293; manuscript by Mrs. McFarland; leaflet, "The First Missionary in Alaska"; "Alaska" by Sheldon Jackson, p. 132; "Among the Alaskans" by J. McK. Wright, p. 97-129; typed manuscript, "Condensed History of Wrangell"; Letters of Sheldon Jackson, "Alaska and Its Missions", 1896; See 1876 in Foreword)

1877 Dr. Aaron L. Lindsley commissioned J. C. Mallory, ("Sheldon Jackson" by Stewart, p. 293) a member of his church at Portland, Oregon, to make survey of Fort Wrangell from missionary point of view, he being sent by Gen. Howard and paid for minor position in navy (See 1879 in Foreword) He found Philip McKay at work and in name of Dr. Lindsley offered financial aid (H.M.M. Vol. 35, p. 244)

A soldier, not himself a Christian, wrote a letter of appeal for missions for natives (See 1879 in Foreword)

Boarding School
Later Mission Station

From Dr. Lindsley's church, Mrs. A. R. McFarland (1877-84) escorted by Sheldon Jackson, Synodical Missionary for Colorado, who had known her as a missionary in New Mexico, ("Alaska", by Sheldon Jackson, p. 139; "Among the Alaskans" by J. McK. Wright, pp. 104-153; Minutes Wom. Bd. Nov. 12, 1912; "Presby.Home Missionary", Vol. 15, pp. 76, 211) reached Fort Wrangell, Aug. 10, as first missionary of our church to Alaska. She assumed charge of work begun by Philip McKay, he being her assistant, and Sarah Dickenson, native interpreter.

Mrs. McFarland's salary was advanced by Dr. Lindsley until Board assumed work repaying him in Oct. ("Biography of Sheldon Jackson", p. 302; H.M.M., Vol. 18, p. 241)

Controversy later arose as to whether Dr. Jackson or Dr. Lindsley had jurisdiction in formation of mission; both had a part and neither should be minimized (See 1879 in Foreword)

School held in dance hall ("Alaska", by Sheldon Jackson, pp.139-165; leaflets, "A Life Worth While", "First Missionary in Alaska"; "Alaska, or the Great Land"; An. Rept. Bd. of Nat. Miss. 1927, p. 209; "Sheldon Jackson", by Stewart, pp. 300-306; manscript by Mrs. McFarland)

Philip McKay died, after a brief but effective life ("Alaska", by Sheldon Jackson, p. 158; H.M.M. Vol. 27, p. 194)

ALASKAN (Stickene Tribe)

1878 Board of Home Missions commissioned Mrs. McFarland.
Rev. S. Hall Young (1878-88) arrived ("Hall Young of Alaska" an autobiography, pp. 76; 88-229) having been secured by Dr. Jackson. At outset is confronted with demonstrations of witchcraft. Mrs. McFarland also had witchcraft experiences (Old pamphlet, "The Thlinket Band")
Mrs. McFarland won confidence of natives, called a convention of tribes, etc. (Minutes, Wom. Ex. Com. 1881, p. 232)
Home for girls added to school in former hospital building of military post ("Alaska", by Sheldon Jackson, pp. 184-195)

1879 Dr. Jackson made second trip to Alaska, taking Maggie A. Dunbar (later Mrs. J. W. McFarland) to aid Mrs. McFarland as teacher.

Dr. Henry Kendall visited this station, being commissioned with Dr. Jackson by Sherman, Secretary of U.S. Treasury, to report conditions of natives ("Alaska", by Sheldon Jackson, p. 216; "Hall Young of Alaska", p. 172). Dr. Lindsley was of the party, being commissioned by Board of Home Missions, also Mrs. Lindsley and Mrs. Jackson (Pamphlet, "Sketches of an Excursion to Southern Alaska")

A band of young women organized in Second Presbyterian Church of Middletown, N.Y. now Webb Horton Memorial Church, and took a scholarship in this school, which was transferred to Juneau when Wrangell school was closed, and finally to Sitka, where it has always been kept up.

Dr. Young organized and built first church ar Wrangell, which was also first church in Alaska ("Alaska", by Sheldon Jackson, p. 230; pamphlet, "Sketches of an Excursion to Southern Alaska"; "Hall Young of Alaska", p. 179)

Rev. and Mrs. W. H. R. Corlies, missionary physician and teacher, independent Baptists, cooperated with our missionaries ("Hall Young of Alaska", p.108)

1880 McFarland Industrial Home built at cost of $7,600 for 40 girls as a protectory for them amid great temptations (Leaflet, "A Life Worth While"; book, "Life in Alaska" by Willard, pp. 22-261) At this school Tillie Paul and Fannie Willard were sheltered, (See "Graduate" file) Tillie Paul had been sold to a man of 40 (Manuscript by Mrs. McFarland)

1882 Rev. John W. McFarland, medical missionary, nephew of Mrs. A. R. McFarland, and Kate A. Rankin joined force.
Witchcraft victims rescused by missionaries ("Presbyterian Home Mission," Vol. 11, p. 140)

1883 School building burned to ground and school found shelter in old hospital. Work now transferred by "The Ladies Board of Missions" to the Woman's Executive Committee of Board of Home Missions (See Organization File)

1884 Board school transferred to Sitka; Mrs. A. R. McFarland, Miss Rankin and 24 girls (Leaflet, "A Life Worth While") Day school conducted by government. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McFarland transferred to Hoonah ("Hall Young of Alaska", pp. 269-271)

1885 First paper put out by any mission in Alaska, "The Glacier", published by our Fort Wrangell Mission (H.M.M. Vol. 25, p. 78).
Mrs. McFarland took Fannie Willard to States for education (See "Graduate" file)
Central Hall erected: two-story frame 130 x 50, containing schoolroom, dining hall and kitchens, sewing room, dormitories, teachers' rooms; also laundry, bakery, and wagon shed built.
Pipes, laid ½ mile to Indian Rancherie, furnish abundance of soft water.

1888 Training school closed, much having been accomplished. Buildings run down and number of available pupils too small to warrant new buildings. Educational work now centers at Sitka ("Hall Young of Alaska", p. 311; Minutes, Wom. Ex. Com. 1888, pp. 259, 262, 297)
Rev. Allan McKay (1888-92) and wife succeeded S. Hall Young, laboring amid discouragements (H.M.M. Vol. 4, pp. 103, 107)

1890 Dr. Paul appointed medical missionary.

1891 A few girls taken into minister's home, wing being added to parsonage that girls may receive home training.

1892 Rev. Clarence Thwing (1892-99) in charge of church and medical work, formerly at Sitka, Mrs. Thwing, matron.

1896 Dr. Thwing publishes small quarterly called, "Northern Light."

1898 Mining boom struck region, leaving town improved but full of empty houses. Church organized ("Map Talk", by C. F. McAfee)

1899 Rev. H. P. Corser (1899-1902) in charge of native church and white church. Dr. S. Hall Young visited mission and sent report to Sheldon Jackson (Letters of Sheldon Jackson, 1901)

1903 Rev. B. F. Miller

1904 Dr. Kirk arrives. Tillie Paul Tamaree (1904-07) labors among friends, this being her early home (Manuscript by Mrs. McFarland in file)
Church repaired and work to be maintained by Board at considerable cost.

1906 Rev. J. S. Clark (1906-19)

1907 First C.E. Convention ever held in Alaska (H.M.M. Vol. 21, p. 185)

1912 Mr. Clark and Tillie Tamaree still at work; the former under Board of Home Missions; the latter without compensation (See 1912 in Alaska Foreword)

1921 Dr. S. Hall Young revisits Wrangell and records changes ("Hall Young of Alaska", p. 431)

Dr. Diven became pastor (1921 -). From 1919 - 1921 there being no minister, Tillie Paul Tamaree held organization together and conducted services regularly, though not commissioned by Board.

1926 Both native and American Presbyterian congregations, with consecrated leadership on part of pastors and lay workers and remarkable sense of Christian gratitude for blessings church has brought.

SKAGWAY, ALASKA

1897 Rev. Norman B. Harrison (1899-1902) opened work at the gate of the Klondike among white people.

1901 Church becomes self-supporting.

1926 Both natives and American Presbyterian congregations, with consecrated leadership on the part of pastors and lay workers and a most remarkable sense of Christian gratitude for blessings the church has brought.

Mission Station

ALASKAN (Chilkat Tribe)

1897 Rev. NormanB. Harrison (1899-1902) opened work at the gate of the Klondike among white people.

1901 Church becomes self-supporting.

1926 Both natives and American Presbyterian congregations, with consecrated leadership on the part of pastors and lay workers and a most remarkable sense of Christian gratitude for blessings the church has brought.

(From Schools and Hospitals list of Stations)

Special gifts from Auburn and the Third Church, Pittsburgh, had supported Young and Dr. McEwen on this first trip when Young had preached the first sermon in Skagway camp and built the church. (See A.R. 1898, p.37; 1899, p.46; Church at Home and Abroad, Oct. 1897, p.306; June 1898 ; p. 55).

1899 - Young returned to Alaska with Dr. M. E. Koonze for Rampart City, and Rev. J. W. Kirk for Eagle City. Harrison was placed in a new church at Skagway. (See Assembly Herald, Jan. 1900, p.350; June, p.623)

1901 - Skagway and Nome went to self-support. (See A.R. p. 54, 1901; p. 14, 1902; Assembly Herald 1902, p.263).

Skagway was turned over to the Methodist Episcopal Board in 1914. (See A.R. p. 54)

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(From Schools and Hospitals list of Stations)

Gambell

1941 thro 1943	-	no names listed in G.A.Minutes
1944	-	Percy P. Ipalook
1945 thro 1950	-	Elmer E. Parker
1951	-	———
1952	-	Lowell M. Campbell

ALASKA

Before 1870. Earliest Explorations. (See Narrative and Critical History of America, Volume II, Page 464 following). For the exploration Aleutian Islands by Vitus Bearing in 1741. (See also Home Mission monthly Volume XVII 1902, Page 170).

Besides the Russian missionary churches Alaska was served by Finnish Lutheran missionaries from 1839 to 1867. The first of these missionaries developed the Manual Training Principle of teaching while in Alaska.

For earlier mentions of Alaska in this Mss (See pages 61, 205, 214 and 215). Alaska was purchased for $7,200,000. It is said that Rev. Aaron Lindsley urged his class-mate Seward to complete this purchase, and his interest dates from Seward's visit in 1869. In the same year the Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners visited Alaska and got an appropriation for schools from the Congress of 1870 to 1871. For discussion of the same (See Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners 1872, Page 18).

Lindsley corresponded with the Foreign Board, his appeals being acknowledged later in the Presbyterian Monthly record 1878, Page 83, where the Foreign Board excused its seeming lack of interest, saying that more information had been demanded and was not forthcoming. The debt of the Foreign Board at this time may have been responsible for their inaction.

Major General O. O. Howard also made frequent graphic appeals in the religious papers at this time for Alaska.

1870

The best histories of our Presbyterian Mission

work are"Sheldon Jackson"by Stewart,"Among the Alaskans" by Julia McNair Wright, and other contemporary accounts. Letters published in Sheldon Jackson's Rocky Mountain Presbyterian, and summary in the Annual Report, Board of Home Missions, 1923, Pages 120 to 125.

1873

Cyrus Dickson in a speech to the General Assembly urged that "we" send a man to Russia to learn the Russian language and then to Alaska as a missionary. The speech betrayed lack of information on Alaska. (G. A. Journal 1873, Page 38, bound in Rocky Mountain Presbyterian, Volume I).

1876

Sheldon Jackson stirred by nine years neglect, wrote the Board of Home Missions urging the establishment of a Mission in Alaska. Stewart's Sheldon Jackson,(Pages 309 and 311) says that school work and Alaska Missions were both opposed by two groups. First the Conservative party in the Board, which was only overruled by large sums offered the Board as special funds for Alaska. Gray, Editor of the Interior, also opposed both.

Alaska Missions were finally launched by Father Duncan's Tsimpsean Indians. In the spring of 1876 a band of them went to Alaska on Government contract to cut wood at Ft. Wrangel, they refused to work on the Sabbath and the commanding officer encouraged their services of worship. They begged Rev. Crosby of Ft. Simpson, B.C., Wesleyan Methodist, to visit them. He came and persuaded Clah or Philip McKay to give his whole time to carrying on church and school. This Tsimpean Indian opened a day-school of ninety, including adults, in October. He was said to be not a nine-year-old advanced in education.

The natives were supposed to be savage. Katlian, a Sitka Chief, was an enemy of the whites and caused the presence of a gun boat at Sitka. He was converted at eighty years in 1900. (See Home Mission Monthly Volume XVI, pages 112 and 204.)

1877

There is a conflict between the Presbytery of Oregon and the Jackson authorities as to the first steps in Alaska. In the Presbyterian Monthly record, 1878, page 230, is published the Minute of the Presbytery of Oregon, April 3, 1878, giving credit for this establishment to Dr. Lindsley. A reply to this Minute is made in Stewart's Sheldon Jackson, Page 314. Rev. A. J. Montgomery possesses a copy in full of this Minute of the Presbytery of Oregon:- Portland Pres. Minute.

"In the year 1869, when Secretary Seward was returning from his visit to Alaska, Rev. A. L. Lindsley, D.D., of the First Presbyterian Church of Portland, Oregon, met him at Victoria, and by careful inquiry, gained much information concerning the social, moral and religious condition of the resident Indian tribes.

From the time of this interview, Dr. Lindsley made persistent efforts to secure the establishing of evangelical missions among this neglected people. Frequent interviews were held with government officers and officials in order to secure protection for teachers and schools. In 1872 Gen. Vanby expressed a favorable opinion of the proposed work, and promised his influence in securing government aid. In 1875 Gen. O. O. Howard rendered valuable assistance, and by co-operation with Dr. Lindsley, urged the matter before public attention by newspaper articles and much correspondence. The Boards of the Church were importuned, but found no one to undertake this work. An overture was carefully prepared and sent up to the As-

sembly of 1877, in which the interests of this mission field were urged upon the attention of this body: but thru the advice of"friends" it failed to come formally before the Assembly, and so proved abortive. Up to this time failure seemed to attend every effort, although "the appeals which had come from civilians, military officers and the aborigines were "very urgent.

"In the spring of 1877 the Board of Foreign Missions commissioned Mr. J. C. Mallory, Jr., for the work among the Nez Perce Indians of Idaho, but that field was supplied when Mr. Mallory reached Portland. This seemed a Providential opening of the way for beginning active work in Alaska. In May, at Dr. Lindsley's expense, Mr. Mallory was furnished with necessary means to enter the field at once, explore the ground, and take charge of a small school already opened at Fort Wrangle. He visited Sitka and Fort Wrangle, and the intervening regions, and very industriously prosecuted the work. He assumed the responsibility of the school, and employed Philip McKay, a native convert, to assist. The work was progressing encouragingly, when Mr. Mallory, having accepted a government appointment in Arizona, was obliged to leave the ground. Mrs. McFarland, a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Portland, a woman of "large" and successful experience in frontier work, was secured to fill the vacancy; and she carried on the work without serious interruption On the eve of Mrs. McFarland's departure for Alaska, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, having arrived at Portland on a visit, and being desirous of seeing the regions beyond, acted as an escort, going up and returning by the same trip of the mail steamer. Under Mrs. McFarland's supervision the school became very prosperous. In a short time it doubled in numbers. Larger accommodations were

necessary, and the success of the mission proven. Up to October 22, 1877, about six hundred dollars ($600.) of necessary expenses had been incurred in assuming the payment of salaries, house-rents, school furniture, and fitting out the parties engaged in the work - all of which was undertaken by individual enterprise, and without the aid of the Boards of the Church, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Portland assuming the entire responsibility."

The soldiers of the garrison were impressed with the native mission. Two witnesses received wide publicity in the states.

1. Mr. John C. Mallory, Jr., commissioned by the Foreign Board to the Nez Perce, found the place filled on his arrival in Portland. By Lindsley's influence he secured a government post and was sent to Alaska on a special mission by General Howard. He stayed a month, sick all the time, and returning gave Lindsley information. (Stewart's Sheldon Jackson, Page 293).

2. Mr. J. S. Brown, a soldier, wrote General Howard a letter, which he gave to Lindsley, who gave it to the Commissioner to the General Assembly of 1877. The latter gave it to Jackson at General Assembly. He published it immediately in the Chicago Daily Tribune, and later in the Presbyterian papers, and sent the original to the Home Board. (Stewart's Sheldon Jackson, page 294). (For letter see Presbyterian Home Mission 1883, page 211, Rocky Mountain Presbyterian July 1877).

This General Assembly paved the way by permitting the Board to serve special populations with schools.

Meanwhile Sheldon Jackson received a letter from Henry Kendall, April 19, 1877, with instructions to tour Montana for three months, (Omitted for lack of time) and then Boise City and Wallawalla, re-

turning via the Oregon and California line. He started July 1st, 1877. At Wallawalla he found the tour impractical because of the Nez Perce Chief Joseph's war, and decided to go to Portland and consult with Lindsley.

Through Jackson the Portland church first learned that the Home Board had decided to establish a mission in Alaska. (Stewart's Sheldon Jackson, pages 298 and 301.)

This commission was granted at the June Meeting of the Board of Home Missions when Francis Robinson was appointed a missionary to Fort Wrangle. (Mss. Minutes Board, page 326, simply says: "Commission granted"). He had already accepted a call to California and did not go to Alaska.

Mrs. Amanda R. McFarland's husband, David F. McFarland of Santa Fe, 1867 to 1874; died in 1876, a government teacher among the Nez Perce. She was a member of the Portland First Church, and considering the Alaska trip, but waiting to consult her friend, Sheldon Jackson. (See Stewart, Page 301.) On the spur of the moment he accompanied and left her at Fort Wrangel with twenty-seven books and no schoolhouse, the only Christian woman in Alaska. In regard to the relation of the Board and the Presbytery of Oregon in the support of Mrs. McFarland (See Stewart, page 313) i.e., at first the Board deferred to the Presbytery's Standing Committee any dealings with Mrs. McFarland. They depended on Jackson to raise money. Later they consulted the Enabling Act and found that Alaska was not mentioned as in the jurisdiction of the Presbytery. References for the Jackson-McFarland trip:

Rocky Mountain Presbyterian, October 1877.

Presbyterian Monthly Record, 1877, page 355.

Stewart's, Sheldon Jackson, pages 301 and 302.

On August 28, 1877, Mrs. McFarland took charge of McKay's school of thirty pupils. For her first letter and one from McKay (See Rocky Mountain Presbyterian, November 1877). In the December number of this newspaper she appealed for a physician. In January 1877 she partially organized a church. The Army garrison had withdrawn before her arrival at Sitka. In April 1878 she held a law-making convention opposed by some of the whites. (See Rocky Mountain Presbyterian, May 1878, and Faris' "Alaskan Pathfinder", February, page 132).

Jackson on his return got the consent of the Board to his action without promise of use of the general funds.From October 1877 to December 1879 he raised $1200, most of which launched Mrs. McFarland's Home-school which was opened in 1880. The Ladies Board of Missions assumed her salary.

For references on the life of Mrs. McFarland see:

Article by Tillie Paul Tamaree;

Home Missions Monthly 1913, Volume XXVII, Page 190;

Tribute to Mrs. McFarland in the Annual Report, Board of Home Missions 1913, Page 70.

Her services with the Board were from 1877 to 1898. In 1901 she went to Hoonah in charge of the Government school. She died Oct. 18, 1912.

1877

Philip McKay died December 28, 1877 (see his first letter Rocky Mountain Presbyterian, November 1877, and account of his death in same for March 1878)

1878 The rest of Jackson's special fund, not applied to the Wrangel School, was spent on salaries of missionaries as follows:

1. Rev. John G. Brady, arrived September of 1878, one month at Fort Wrangel, then April 11th to Sitka. Spring of 1880 he severed connection with the Mission. Later Governor of Alaska. (See Tribute in Stewart's Sheldon Jackson, page 306; Church at Home and Abroad, December 1897, page 498; his first letter Presbyterian Monthly Record 1878, page 231, when he mentioned the opening up of mining, miners working in toward the sources of the Yukon; Rocky Mountain Presbyterian, July and Sept. 1878)
2. Miss Fannie Kellogg with Brady opens school at Sitka, April 17, 1878, discontinued in December when she marries S. Hall Young. (Biography, The Assembly Herald 1915, page 445)
3. Rev. S. Hall Young who arrived at Wrangel August 8, 1878, and in 1879 erected and organized the first Protestant church building in Alaska. (See Stewart's Sheldon Jackson, page 307). His first connection with the mission ended in 1888.

1879

4. At no expense to the Board, Rev. W. R. Corlies arrived June 23, 1879 at Wrangel as Medical missionary and general assistant.

5. Miss Maggie J. Dunbar, teacher, arrived at Wrangel, July 14, 1879, with Henry Kendall, Sheldon Jackson, Aaron Lindsley and their wives representing the womens organizations at home. (See Stewart, Chapter 14 "The Summer Vacation")
Kendall was recognized by the natives as "A Great Chief". This group organized the native church prepared by Young, 23 members, 18 of them natives, becoming chartered members August 3. The church was built by October. (See Stewart, pages 320 and 321,

Rocky Mountain Presbyterian, October 1879; Annual Report 1880, page 6)

On the same trip Jackson visited Fort Simpson and ~~met~~ Metlakahtla by canoe (Rocky Mountain Presbyterian, October 1879; Stewart, page 321) he described Metlakahtla to the Board of Indian Commissioners in the following winter. (See their report 1879, page 92)

S. Hall Young, General Missionary, describes the contrast 1879 and 1912. (Home Mission Monthly, Volume XVI, pages 180 to 185).

1880

Henry Kendall and Sheldon Jackson asked the Board of Indian Commissioners for an educational appropriation for Alaska, saying that the only school is Mrs. McFarland's school for girls. They suggested that the other denominations join an appeal for larger work. (See Report of Indian Commissioners 1879, page 92).

A mining village established at Juneau 1879 to 1880 when the gold mines were discovered. 1882 and 1883 Presbyterian Summer schools were held. 1886 Rev. J. P. White to the white population and Rev. E. S. Willard to the natives.

Rev. Alonzo E. Austin, who arrived in Sitka 1879 to take Brady's place, reopened the school April 5, 1880 with 103 pupils. Some of the boys insisted on sleeping in the building, and naval officers backed the opening of the boarding department. May 7, 1881, the Board of Home Missions appointed Austin Superintendent of the Sitka Mission with 25 boys in the Home,- Established in November 1880. (Home Mission Monthly, Volune XXIX, page 188)

The General Assembly of 1880 erected the Alaskan Presbytery, (Page 44 of the Minutes) but it was not organized until 1884.

Comity Conference was held in this year, Jackson calling the meeting with Kendall's approval, and all the Chilkat and Chilkoot

country was placed in our care. (Annual Report 1902, page 14; Annual Report 1919, page 126; Stewart, page 363; Thompson's "Soul of America", page 124)

1881

On Jackson's third trip to Alaska he located three mission families and claimed the whole of Southeastern Alaska for the Presbyterian church by canoe trips to the Chilkat, Hoonah and Hydah countries, all at his own expense.

S. Hall Young had selected Haines in 1879 with the chiefs of the Chilkat and Chilkoot tribes and named it for Mrs. Haines. (See Jackson's, Facts About America, pages 17+following). For Jackson's statement that a trading post was established in 1880 and the Mission opened by Jackson and Rev. Eugene Willard in 1881, the prayers of the church were asked for three months "as the difficulties of carrying large buildings were very great , 1000 miles from a hardware store, and hundreds of miles from mills, lumber yards and skilled workmen." The Boarding Department of the school was opened in 1883. The American village was established 1897 and 1898.

Klukwan, also the Chilkat tribe, was made a mission on this same trip by Jackson and Corlies. Louis and Tillie Paul became resident missionaries 1882 for a short time. The Methodist church assumed control until 1902 when the church was returned to us. (See Annual Report 1902, page 14; and "Facts About Alaska", page 18)

Hoonah of the Hoonah tribe was also opened in 1881 with a school and school teacher, and Rev. John W. McFarland established there in 1884.

The third Mission with resident teacher was opened that summer at Jackson of the Hydah tribe, Mrs. A. R. McFarland establishing her

school for girls there in 1886.

The Presbytery of Oregon asked the General Assembly of 1881 (see page 590 of Minutes) to define their ecclesiastic relation to Alaska. The territory was attached by General Assembly to the Synod of Columbia.

1883

In the Fall of 1882, Jackson arranged for a new school building at Sitka on land donated by Brady.

1884

Alaska obtained territorial government which was first agitated by Sheldon Jackson in 1880 at Washington. (see Stewart, pages 328 and 342).

The Presbytery of Alaska was organized at Sitka, September 14, 1883, with seven missionaries, sixteen missionary teachers, six regular stations and 525 pupils.

In the Spring of 1884 Sheldon Jackson accepted a Board appointment as missionary of the church and congregation at Sitka, as a result of a petition in the summer of 1883 from all of the Alaskan missionaries, requesting the Board to appoint him Superintendent of Missions in Alaska. He took over the school and mission in the summer and organized a church September 7th, 1884, with fortyfour natives and five white people. Austin was installed pastor of the two churches, native and white, serving until 1898. (See Home Mission Monthly, Volume XXIX, page 188; and Facts About Alaska, page 12).

On September 14, Mrs. McFarland and her home for girls were moved from Fort Wrangel to Sitka by direction of the Board of Home Missions, their first home being burned in 1883. The combined schools were made a government contract Indian school with about

one-half of their expenses paid out of somewhat irregular annual government appropriations. (See Board of Indian Commissioners, Report 1887, page 124).

1885

Sheldon Jackson was made General Agent of Education in Alaska on April 11 under President Cleveland; he was recommended by General Eaton and given $1200. salary. In two years the Home Mission Board withdrew their commission to him, but in 1888 at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, they again paid him $1200., the Indian policy calling for only half salary to its employees. No Congress appropriation had been made in 1885. Jackson kept an office in Washington from this time. (See Stewart, pages 345, 355 and 360, also Presbyterian Home Missionary 1886, page 200.)

The first public school was opened under government auspices at Juneau, and the first building for government school was erected at Killisnoo, 75 miles from Sitka, in 1887, for a school one year established.

The Sitka school was superintended by Professor Davis for a short time and than Mr. William A. Kelly in September 1884, for whose account of his work (see Home Mission Monthly, Volume XVII, 1902, page 172).

1886

This is a period of persecution of Sheldon Jackson by enemies in Alaska. He gives an account of adventures of establishing schools without roads, horses, stages or steamers, in the report of the Board of Indian Commissioners 1886, pages 96 to 98. In the year of 1886 the Bureau of Education had to charter a steamer in order to enlarge the work which in the first year consisted only of the South East Alaska schools established by the Presbyterian Board. In the

summer of 1896 the publicity given his arrest ended this review of petty persecutions (see Stewart, page 356; Presbyterian Home Missionary 1885, page 245; and the report of his drowning "Church at Home and Abroad," Volume IV, page 48).

in 1886 the Friends founded a mission at Douglas Island in connection with the government day schools. (See Stewart, page 371).

1887

Sheldon Jackson founded the North Star Monthly published at Sitka. (See Stewart, page 372)

The mission at Klawock was opened at this time by Rev. L. W. Currie, a Southern Presbyterian, who had to live in a native house at first. (See "Facts About Alaska", page 22).

The first salmon cannery in Alaska was started at Klawock in 1878.

ARCTIC ALASKA.

Earlier explorations of Arctic Alaska had been made as Hall Young's visit in 1879 to Cape Prince of Wales Island. Thus, the Hydah Indians had been influenced by the Christian Indians at Metlakathla, B.C. and wanted missionaries. (See Presbyterian Monthly Record, August 1880, page 252).

Jackson mentioned the influence of Father Duncan's Indians in his report to the Indian Commissioner 1887, page 123, "when I asked the people in any village if they wanted a teacher, they always asked if it were to make them like Metlakathla." (Home Missions Monthly, Volume IX, page 111, Volume VI, page 103; Church at Home and Abroad, January 1894, page 1; Presbyterian Home Missionary 1886, page 13). Jackson had long had the Eskimos in mind and in 1883, acting on his own responsibility, he interested a Bishop of the Moravian church, who made a tour of exploration in 1884 and established his first

mission in the spring of 1885. In 1886 an agreement was made with the Episcopalians by which a school was opened in 1887 in the Yukon Valley. A Roman Catholic Mission was opened in 1886, and a Sweedish Evangelical the same year. All of these missions were south of the Arctic Circle.

1890

In the summer of 1889, Lieutenant Commander Stockton, U.S.N., returned from Arctic Alaska and urged on Jackson at Sitka the opening of Eskimo missions at Point Hope, Cape Prince of Wales, and Point Barrow. The Commissioner at Washington preferred to give these missions denominational support. The Moravians declined to open further missions. The Episcopal Board accepted Point Hope, Stockton being an Episcopalian, but the Congregationalists finally sent the missionary to this place. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepherd pledged and for years paid the funds for Point Barrow, and Jackson placed the school under supervision of the Womens Executive Committee. He had only two months to get teachers and placed advertisements in the religious papers, stressing the isolation and dangers, - he received twenty-four applications in two weeks, twelve from women.

To the Board of Indian Commissioners (1889, page 136) Jackson reported this projected school at Point Barrow. He also reported that the obstruction of government officials was now a thing of the past, - the new Governor, Knapp, being a Christian. In 1891 he reported (page 137) the rumors of the savage nature of the Eskimos and their opposition to attending school.

Jackson raised $2000. for the Cape Prince of Wales Eskimo mission. The money was given to the American Missionary Association which opened a school August 1890, - the teacher was assassinated 1893. (See Facts About Alaska, page 52) In 1895 a Presbyterian Station was opened.

(See "Church at Home and Abroad", December 1896) The Annual Report 1901, page 6 - A tribe of Klawocks on this Island reported to have been instructed by a former pupil at Sitka. David Waggoner was then commissioned there 1902.

POINT BARROW.

Mr. Leander M. Stevenson, a teacher in Versailles, Ohio, was selected to start the Point Barrow mission and left in May from San Francisco by the steam schooner "Jennie" to Point Clarence, thence by whaler to Point Barrow. Jackson arrived on the "Bear" at Point Barrow July 13, 1890, and procured the use of the rear room of the Government Refuge Station for Stevenson's school. Three pupils attended the opening in October - thirty-eight attended during the year. In 1891 school and house materials were sent from San Francisco on a chartered schooner, but did not reach Point Barrow, being sold to the Congregationalists at Point Hope. The building was erected in 1895. (See Annual Report, page 49). In 1892 Stevenson was appointed keeper of the Refuge Station, which had been established by Congreee because of the need of a provision storage by Captain Healy of the "Bear". In the ten years before 1890, two thousand sailors had been wrecked on this Arctic Coast.

POINT BARROW SUMMARY.

1891

The government failed to reach Point Barrow on account of ice, as many times later.

1896

Mr. Stevenson returned to his family in Ohio. Rev. H. Richmond Marsh, M.D. and his wife established the first Christian home at Barrow. (1897) He found 160 natives in regular attendance at preaching services. (Annual Report 1898, page 37) A number of shipwrecked whalers were

housed during the winter. In the spring of 1898 a herd of reindeer arrived for their relief, and the remainder were placed in charge of the Presbyterian missions. (See Facts About Alaska, page 27; Church at Home and Abroad, November 1898, page 426)

1899

Easter 1899 a church was organized with thirteen native communicants.

Rev. Samuel R. Spriggs and wife arrived in the summer of 1899 to teach the government school. (See Facts About Alaska, page 27).

1905

Rev. & Mrs. Marsh were transferred to Hoonah, and Spriggs was transferred to our employ as Point Barrow minister. (See Annual Report 1905, page 35)

1906

(Annual Report, page 70) A home was made for seventeen sailors from a wrecked government supply ship.

1907

(See Annual Report, page 55) Spriggs expresses a desire for a physician.

1908

The Spriggs left Point Barrow and Rev. & Mrs. Marsh returned. (See Annual Report, page 35)

1910

The Second Church was organized at Barrow, Nuwuk (the first was named Ootkiavik). $400. were sent to the Home Board from sale of whale bone and furs. The Barrow property was destroyed by fire. (See Annual Report, pages 42 and 71).

1912

(Annual Report, page 43) Rev. & Mrs. Marsh left Point Barrow after sixteen years service in Alaska, all but four in at this station.

1913

(See Annual Report, page 51) Rev. D. W. Cram, a Congregationalist,

supplied Point Barrow under the Bureau of Education 1915. (Annual Report, page 11) F. H. Spence, M.D., arrived at Point Barrow in 1914, the station having been vacant one year.

1917

(See Annual Report, page 45, also Annual Narative, Point Barrow Report)

1921

(Annual Report, page 37) The Hospital, after a year's delay, is built by the general missionary Rev. J. H. Condit, D.D.

1922

(Annual Report, page 50) Dr. W. H. Griest transferred from Wales to Point Barrow.

1890 In 1890 Jackson was appointed Commissioner of Education, he had decided that to establish schools among starving people was "a tragic farce", but decided to bring reindeer from the Siberian side of the Behring Straits. In December 1890 a bill was brought to the attention of Congress. He appealed through newspapers, etc., and raised $2,146.

1891 In May, the "Bear" sailed to meet Russian officials waiting with instructions to lend help. Sixteen head were brought as an experiment.

1892 171 head were landed at Pt. Clarence, a place named Teller Reindeer Station after the Congressman who donated $1000.

1893 Congress appropriated $6000.

1894 Siberian herders being careless, seven lapp families were imported. The loss in fawns reduced from twenty-two to six per cent in a year. 119 head were put in charge of the missionary at Cape Prince of Wales. (Faris' Alaskan Pathfinder, page 183)

1898 Sheldon Jackson, under appointment as special agent to the U. S. Government, procured in Norway 500 head of reindeer trained to harness, and a number of lapp herders. (See his account "Church at Home and Abroad", Volume XXIII, 1898, page 353; also Home Mission Monthly, Volume XI, pages 102 to 108).

Reindeer were used to rescue three hundred seamen icebound and starving at Point Barrow. At a special session of the Cabinet at Washington, Jackson proposed that the "Bear" go as near as possible, which proved to be 800 miles from Barrow. The deer and dogs started December 1897 on this three months trip, and two hundred reindeer were slaughtered for food at Barrow. (See Faris' "Alaskan Pathfinder, page 187; and Home Missions Monthly, Volume XII, page 242).

1899 The first reindeer post route was established by Jackson.

1903 Russia forbade exportation of reindeer.

1905 The government owned 30%, mission stations 21%, lapp 11%, and natives 30% of the herds.

1907 Congress directed that all reindeer owned by the United States in Alaska shall, as soon as practicable, be turned over to the missions to be held and used by them under such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe. (See Faris' "Alaskan Pathfinder", page 210) This was a vindication of Jackson, who had been attacked in Congress with the request that the reindeer be taken from the mission stations. (Faris' "Alaskan Pathfinder", page 183)

1921 (See Annual Report, page 38) The reindeer had increased to 180,000 head.

References on reindeer:

"Church at Home and Abroad", December 1896, page 405.

Stewart's Sheldon Jackson, Chapter 18.

Home Mission Monthly, Volume XIII, pages 172 to 179.

ST LAWRENCE ISLAND.

1895 Mr. V. C. Gambell occupies government school building. Is the first government school teacher at St. Lawrence Island. (See Annual Report, page 49) Jackson had visited the place in 1890, and erected a school house in 1891 with Thaw and Shepherd money.

1898 The Gambells were drowned while returning to their station in May. (See Home Mission Monthly, Volume XII, page 220, and the same

magazine, Volume XI, page 106, for interesting letters from the Gambells).

The Island was temporarily supplied for two years, and then Sheldon Jackson appealed to the Foreign Board to release Dr. E. O. Campbell. (See Home Missions Monthly, Volume XVI, 1902, page 175).

Gambell was subsequently made a reindeer preserve.

METLAKATHLA.

(See Founding of mission in British Columbia, page 161 of this Mss)

1888 In the Fall of 1887 F. Duncan and seven hundred natives moved eighty miles north from their settlement in B.C. They had in 1861 moved out to Ft. Simpson to found their Christian colony twenty miles South. In 1882 Duncan had been dismissed by an Inspecting Bishop for ecclesiastical neglect. At the same time an Indian agent made all the colony a formal reservation. The Indians sent Duncan to Washington to obtain permission for the "Metlakathlan Exodus". (See Report Board of Indian Commissioners 1886, with his life stories, pages 111 to 114 and 125 to 127).

For account of Jackson's visit to Ft. Simpson and Metlakathla, (see Rocky Mountain Presbyterian, December 1879, and Faris' Alaskan Pathfinder, pages 102 and following).

The Exodus was made in three ships, August 7, 1887. Sheldon Jackson describes the settlement and contract school taught by Mr. Duncan as well as the pupils, including Edward Marsden, taken by Jackson to Sitka school in (Church at Home and Abroad, Volume IV, 1888, pages 51 and 268).

Marsden's letters as a school boy appeared in "Church at Home and Abroad", December 1889, page 524. He graduated from Marietta and Lane Seminary with the special course in law at the Michigan University, and was commissioned by the Board to Saxman in 1898. (See Annual Report, 1899, page 44. See also "Church at Home and Abroad", Volume XXI, 1897, page 455; and Assembly Herald, 1902, page 326)

1898 Duncan appealed for protection against gold seekers who wished to make Metlakathla public domain. (Church at Home and Abroad, May 1898, page 378)

In October 1899 "Assembly Herald, page 207) Duncan had eight hundred members. He died in 1917. (See pamphlet by Edward Marsden "Call to Build").

In 1916 (Annual Report, page 99) Marsden is serving Kasaan, Saxman, Loring and Ketchikan. "It now seems probable that his energies will be directed exclusively in behalf of his own Tsimpean people at Metlakathla."

1920 The Presbytery of Alaska met in Metlakathla and organized a Presbyterian church of some sixty members; (Annual Report 1921, page 39, by which time the number had become one hundred and sixty-eight.)

For further reference (See Facts About Alaska, page 33). Edward Marsden reported in 1927 as follows:

"The year 1927 is a year of important anniversaries for the Christians of Metlakathla, and in fact all the Christians in Alaska. Seventy years ago the blessed gospel of Jesus Christ was first brought to Northern British Columbia through the agency of William Duncan and this work takes rank with the accomplishments of the Gospel in the other parts of the world. Then again, fifty years ago American

missionaries under the Presbyterian Home Board found their way up here and started a work that has become the great blessing of this Northland. Forty years ago this very year my people moved over from Northern British Columbia to this place for the sake of religious freedom, of an education and for a chance to become American citizens."

CAPE PRINCE OF WALES

1890 On July 4, 1890 Sheldon Jackson on the "Bear" reached Prince of Wales, the western end of the Western Hemisphere. A school was built and opened in October. (See Faris' Alaskan Pathfinder, page 122).

In 1920 the Congregational church at Cape Prince of Wales was turned over to the Home Board through the Home Mission Council, after being six or seven years vacant. (See Annual Report 1920, page 69).

In 1921 (Annual Report, page 37) Dr. W. H. Griest went to Wales, but in 1922 (Annual Report, page 50) he was transferred to Point Barrow.

1893 The historic log cabin church at Juneau was to be exhibited in model at the Columbia Exposition, but the Board withheld its exhibits at the Assembly's request because the Fair was open on the Sabbath. (Annual Report 1894, page 9; Church at Home and Abroad, April 1894, page 277)

1895 List of churches organized by 1895:

Sitka	-	White and Native
Juneau	-	" " "
Wrangel	-	
Hoonah	-	
Hydah	-	

1897 Sheldon Jackson received government appointment as Special Investigator of agricultural possibilities of Alaska. While on his way to Alaska he was made Moderator of the General Assembly. His last cruise in the Alaskan waters was in 1900. His death occurred in 1909 at Asheville. (Faris' Alaskan Pathfinder, pages 200 and 209).

THE YUKON

1897 The Presbyterian church was the pioneer in the Yukon as it was among the natives in 1877. A miner says:- "We used to sleep with our revolvers in our hands, but Mrs. McFarland, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Dr. S. Hall Young, and many others dared to come to Alaska with the bible ... and now we read our bible, pray, and lie down in peace to sleep. We have lost our revolvers." (Home Missions Monthly, Volume XXVIII, page 190; The Assembly Herald 1902, page 233).

The gold stampedes were: 1. Klondyke 1897 to 1898; 2. Nome 1899 to 1900; 3. Fairbanks 1903 to 1904. (See Annual Report 1923, page 123)

The Klondyke was in Canada and S. Hall Young was the pioneer. He had been in the states since 1888 educating his children. After a year's work at Dawson he organized a Presbyterian church of sixty members there Easter day 1898. This he turned over to the Canadian Presbyterian church at the direction of the Board and received the Skagway Mission in exchange. Dickey of the Canadian church had entered Skagway because the Board was straitened. (See Church at Home and Abroad, January 1898, page 41). It had originally been organized as a Union church, and nineteen years before Young had camped on the site of this gateway to the Yukon, then an unbroken wilderness. (See Assembly Herald, Volume I, 1899, pages 94, 366 and 375).

Please return to L M B.

Special gifts from Auburn and the Third Church, Pittsburgh, had supported Young and Dr. McEuen on this first trip when Young had preached the first sermon in Skagway camp and built the church. (See Annual Report 1898, page 37; 1899, page 46; Church at Home and Abroad, October 1897, page 306; June 1898, page 55).

1898

In June 1898 Hall Young came out from the Yukon Valley to recruit. The General Assembly of 1898 (page 53 of the Minutes) recommended that five male missionaries go up the Yukon.

1899

Young returned to Alaska with Dr. M. E. Koonze for Rampart City, and Rev. J. W. Kirk for Eagle City. Harrison was placed in a new church at Skagway. (See Assembly Herald, January 1900, page 350; June, page 623)

1900

Yukon Presbytery is organized July 19, 1900, Sheldon Jackson, Young, Kirk and Koonze attending it. Nome (Assembly Herald 1900, page 773). S. Hall Young is at this time general missionary.

1901

Skagway and Nome went to self-support. (See Annual Report, page 54, 1901; page 14, 1902; and Assembly Herald 1902, page 263).

Nome was turned over to the Congregationalists in 1902 because they had been first on the ground. (See Annual Report, page 10).

Skagway was turned over to the Methodist Episcopal Board in 1914. (See Annual Report, page 54).

1902

Kluckwan, where we organized a church twenty years before, was turned over by the Methodists in accordance with the original Comity agreement, placing about one thousand Indians at Haines and Kluckwan under our care. (See Annual Report 1902, page 14).

1903 Koonze followed his audience who migrated to a new strike at Chena on Tanama Creek. (See Annual Report 1904, page 45). H. M. Frank became settled pastor here. (See Assembly Herald 1905, page 305; 1906, page 275).

Rev. Herman Hosack went by reindeer team from Teller to Council City, a new mining town, where Young organized a church that Fall, built by Hosack.

1905 We withdrew from Eagle, Central Alaska long ago having been committed to Protestant Episcopal Church. (Annual Report, page 34).

GENERAL ALASKA

1902 The church at Juneau came to self-support from 1901 to 1904 under J. H. Condit, who dedicated a new building to replace the historic log cabin church. (See Assembly Herald 1902, page 14; 1909, page 39).

Miss Fannie Willard, the native teacher at Sitka school, published a grammar in the Thinklet language, the first effort to reduce this language to gramatical and printed form. (See Annual Report 1902, page 16).

1905 Additional churches organized since 1895:-

Wrangel 2nd
Saxman Native
Chilkat "
Kluckwan "
Kasaan "
Hanega "
Skagway 1st

The number of church members increased fifty per cent in the decade.

The work at Haines, acknowledged one of the most important native stations, was enlarged in 1905 by a medical missionary J. L. Meyers

with headquarters at Ketchikan. (See Annual Report 1905, page 37). In December 1907, a hospital was opened in the school building with a post physician and one graduate nurse. $1100. was raised in the Northwest by McLean for this purpose. (See Annual Report 1907, pages 53 and 65; 1908, page 60; and Assembly Herald 1909, page 278).

At this time the Womans Board was supporting both the missionaries and schools in Alaska.

1908 A launch was provided out of the fund raised by A. F. McLean. (See Annual Report, page 36). The "Lois" was purchased for Waggoner at Klawock in 1912. (See Annual Report, page 51). In 1924 when the "Lois" was wrecked (see Annual Report, page 180) the "A. L. Lindsley" was provided.

In 1908 the Yukon work was considered increasingly problematical. (see Annual Report, page 34) Young had itinerated the previous year in the interior camps.

1909 In 1909 Condit returned from the states to the Fairbanks church which Young erected in 1905, and the future of this country was stated to be agricultural. (See Article Assembly Herald 1911, pages 277 to 282; and Annual Report 1912, page 45)

1911 The church and manse were erected at Petersburg. (See Annual Report, page 46)

Young had organized the Cordova church February 27, 1910, with five denominations represented in twenty-one members from nine states and two foreign countries. Koonze returned from the states to take charge of this church. (See Annual Report 1911, page 48).

In 1911 to 1912 Young was in Iditarod, his last field. To get

to Presbytery in 1912 he traveled with his dog team 520 miles and 200 miles by steam boat. In 1913 he returned to the United States and was appointed representative in New York of the Alaska work.

Six new buildings were erected at Sitka under the new name "The Sheldon Jackson School". (See Annual Report 1911, page 69).

1912 Hydaberg was opened up by the Bureau of Education. (See Annual Report 1912, pages 50 to 51).

Kake and Douglass were given us by the Friends. (See Assembly Herald 1912, pages 313 and 433.)

1914 J. H. Condit was made general missionary. (See Annual Report, page 50)

Marsden opens up work for Tsimpseans at Ketchikan. (See Annual Report 1914, page 56)

1915 The first government railroad appropriation is made. (See Annual Report, page 11)

1916 J. L. Hughes goes to Alaska for railroad work.

Haines develops a mission farm. Condit solicits contributions in Seattle churches to make the mission self-supporting, the food products to supply the Womens Board hospital. (See Annual Report, page 95)

The Government appropriates $50,000. for Alaska hospitals. (See Annual Report Womens Board 1916, page 37).

1918 Haines Hospital is closed in 1918, and in 1919 rented to the Bureau of Education for a T. B. Sanitarium, the Womens Board continuing a small appropriation. (See Womens Board Annual Report 1918, page 43; 1919, page 29).

1922 In 1922 Haines House is opened by Emma Jackson, relieving Sheldon Jackson institute of younger children. (See Annual Report Womens Board 1922, page 22).

1919 Klawock and Hydaberg were closed because native cooperation in building could not be gotten. In the spring of 1920 the government took over the buildings. (See Womens Board Annual Report 1921, page 32)

1922 J. H. Condit was released by the Board of Home Missions to the Womens Board as Superintendent of Sheldon Jackson school. Young was appointed general missionary to succeed him. (See Annual Report 1922, page 50).

In 1924 he was made special representative for Alaska of the Department of Promotion.

Angoon	- 1923 - 1948	
Auk Lake	- 1942 - 1948	
Craig	- 1929 - 1948	
Douglas	- not listed in G.A. (n	(1901 - 1926)
Dyea	- not listed in G.A.	
Haines	- 1885 - 1948	(1880 - 1948)
Hanego	-	
Hoonah	- 1890 - 1948	(1881 - 1948)
Hydaburgh	- 1912 - 1948	(1912 - 1948)
Jackson	- 1887 - 1914 (native)	(1881 - 1914)
(Howkan)	- 1890 - 1914 ?(white)	(1890 - 1914?
Juneau	- 1887 - 1948 (native)	(1886 - 1948)
	- 1891 - 1948 (white)	
Juneau, Chapel by Lake	- 1941 - 1948	
Kake	- 1912 - 1948	
Kasaan	- 1902 - 1948	
Ketchikan	- 1925 - 1948	
Killisnoo	- 1894 - 1896	
Klawock	- 1902 - 1948	(1887 - 1948)
Klinquan	- 1906 - 1912 (branch of native church of Jackson)	
Kluckwan	- 1903 - 1948	(1882 - 1948)
Metlakatla	- 1920 - 1948	(
Petersburg	- 1924 - 1948	
Saxman	- 1901 - 1948	(1896 - 1948)
Shakan	- 1906 - 1914	(1906 - 1914)
Sitka	- 1884 - 1948	(1878 - 1948)
Skagway	- 1900 - reorganized 1917 - 1948	(1897 - 1948)
Tongas	-	(1884 - 1886)mission school
Wrangell	- 1879 - 1948	(1877 - 1948)

Anchorage - 1916 - 1948

Barrow - (Oatkeavik) - 1900 - 1948 (1890 - 1948)

Barter Island - 1939 - 1948 (1939 - 1948)

Chena - 1905 listed only one year as mission

Circle City - not listed by G. A.

College - " " " "

Cordova - 1910 - 1948

Council - 1903 - 1911

Eagle - 1903 - 1905 (turned over to Protestant Episcopal Ch.in 1905)

Fairbanks - 1903 - 1948

Iditarod - not listed by G. A.

Knik - 1913 - 1915 (listed only as missionary's address)

Nenana - 1918 - 1948 (dissolved - 1948)

Nome - 1900 - 1902

Nuwuk - 1909 - 1934 (dissolved - 1934)

Oatkeaik -

Palmer - 1937 - 1948 (1937 - 1948)

Rampart - 1903 - 1904 (listed as a mission)

Ruby - 1912 - 1916 (listed only as missionary's address)

St. Lawrence Island - Gambell - 1940 - 1948 (reorganized) (1894 - 1948)

" Savoonga - 1940 - 1948 (1940 - 1948)

Teller - 1903 - 1905

Wainwright - 1923 - 1948

Wales - 1921 - 1948

HAINES HOUSE

1880	-	Sarah Dickinson	Sheldon Jackson arranges to have Sarah Dickinson, a native wife of a white trader to teach a school.
1881-85	-	Rev. Eugene S. Willard and wife	Real opening of school - 1881. In 1885 Day school tranferred to government.
1887	-	F. F. White and wife	Teachers at school.
1891-00	-	W. W. Warne	Work reopened.
1896	-		Building and all effects destroyed by fire.
1897	-		New building completed.
1898	-		Part of property sold. Home closed.
1901	-	Fred R. Falconer	Bridged over a few months.
1903-04	-	Rev.Norman B. Harrison	In charge.
1905-14	-	Rev. A. J. McLean	
1912-18	-	Harold M. Craig, M.D.	
1918	-	Building rented to Bureau of Education of Dept. of Interior for a nominal sum; to be used as a government tuberculosis sanitorium.	
1921	-	Reopened as Haines House	
1921-24	-	Emma Jackson	- Head worker

National Board

1924-30	-	Emma A. Jackson	- Director	
1930-31	-	Jane Barber	- Director	
1931-41	-	Harriett A. Lawrence	- Director	(resigned 9/1/41)
1941-44	-	Edwin E. Knudsen	- Executive	
1944-46	-	Mrs. Elvira T. Maurstad	- Director	
1946-51	-	Isabel Miller	- Director	
1951-53	-	Donald A. Schwab	- Director	

(material taken from Ed and Med cards through 1923. material taken from Ed and Med. list of workers from 1924 thro 1953)

SHELDON JACKSON SCHOOL
Sitka, Alaska

1878	-	Fannie E. Kellogg	- opened mission day school. Married S. Hall Young and went to Wrangell. School broken up.
1880	-	Olinda A. Austin	- Reopened day school. Called "Sheldon Jackson Institute".
1880	-	Alonzo E. Austin	- Appointed Supt. of Sitka Mission and Mrs. Austin, matron.
1884	-	Mrs.A.R.McFarland	- in charge of girls, Mr. Austin in charge of boys. School now called "Sitka Industrial Training School".
1885	-	Wm. A. Kelly	- Supt. (resigned to be U.S.Supt. of Schools)
1891-95	-	Alfred Docking	- Supt.
1896-04	-	Wm. A. Kelly	- Supt. for second time.
1905-11	-	W. G. Beattie	- Supt.
1911-14	-	E. G. Bridgham	- Supt.
1914-17	-	Chas. L. Johns	- Supt.
1917-19	-	Albert Ludy	- Acting Supt.
1919-21	-	Herbert A. McKean	- Supt.
1921-23	-	James H. Condit	- Supt.

National Board

1924-30	-	James H. Condit	- Supt.
1930-44	-	Leslie Yaw	- Supt.
1944-46	-	Leslie Yaw	- President
1946-50	-	Leslie Yaw	- President. School now called "Sheldon Jackson Jr. College".
1950-51	-	Leslie Yaw	- General Director
1951-52	-	Leslie Yaw Roland B. Wurster	- President to 1/1/52 - " after 1/1/52
1952-53	-	Roland B. Wurster	- President

(material taken from Ed and Med cards through 1923. material taken from Ed and Med. list of workers from 1924 to 1953)

The following gives the dates of the opening of the work in Alaska:

Field	Date
Point Barrow	1890
Ruby	1912
Knik	1912
Hydaburg	1902
Haines	1881
Sitka	1877
Kake	1912
Shakan	1910
Fairbanks	1909
Wrangell	1877
Kasaan	1902
Klukwan	1882
Hoonah	1884
Cordova	1909
Saxman	1895
Douglas Mission	1887
Juneau	1886

(Copied from Gray book in safe)

The following gives the dates of the opening of the work among the ALASKANS

Field	Date
Point Barrow	1890
Ruby	1912
Knik	1912
Hydaburgh	1902 — Hospital 1914
Haines	1881
Sitka	1877
Kake	1912
Shakan	1910
Fairbanks	1909
Wrangell	1877 — aug. 10 — by Mrs A R McFarland
Kasaan	1902
Klukwan	1882
Hoonah	1884 — School 1891
Cordova	1909
Saxman	1895
Douglas Mission	1887
Juneau	1887

Alaska

1877 - J. C. Mallory, Jr. sent to Wrangell by First Presbyterian Church of Portland, Oregon. In same year Sheldon Jackson escorted Mrs. A. R. McFarland to Wrangell where she remained as first permanent missionary. Board of Home Missions assumed her support.

1878 - John G. Brady (later Governor) and S. Hall Young began work.

1879 - Young built and organized first Protestant church at Fort Wrangell.

1884 - Presbytery of Alaska organized.
Sheldon Jackson took charge of school at Sitka. Was later appointed U.S. General Agent of Education for Alaska.

1890 - Work at Point Barrow - "the mission nearest the North Pole" begun by Leander M. Stevenson.

1891 - Reindeer first brought from Siberian Coast by Sheldon Jackson.

1897 - Klondike stampede began.

1901 - General Missionary for Alaska appointed.

1920 - Point Barrow Hospital built.

(A.R. 1923, p. 234)

1891 - Church organized at Hoorah, Alaska
(AR 1891 p. 76)

1891 - Rev. & Mrs. Vene C. Gambell
first missionaries to St. Lawrence
Island, Alaska.

1891 - Reindeer first brought from
Siberian Coast by Sheldon Jackson
(AR 1913, p. 734)

1914 —

Alaska

1877- Dr. Sheldon Jackson escorted Mrs. G.R. McFarland to Wrangell where she remained as 1st permanent missionary. (Board of H.M. assumed her support.)

1884- Pby. of Alaska organized

1901- General Missionary for Alaska appointed.

Alaska

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(A.R. 1923, p. 234)

also see Presbyterian Missions in Alaska by Sutton M. Dunnett